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History, Pd. 2

Annotated Bib

"Primary Documents in American History." *14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution: Primary Documents of American History (Virtual Programs & Services, Library of Congress)*. Web. 20 Feb. 2012. <http://www.loc.gov/rr/program/bib/ourdocs/14thamendment.html>.

The fourteenth Amendment was added to the constitution on July 9, 1868, and which granted citizenship to “all persons born or naturalized in the United States.” This included former claves recently freed. The constitution also forbids the states to deny to any person “life, liberty, or property within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. The 14 amendment really expanded the protection of civil rights to all Americans. This clause has been used to make most of the bill of rights, and as well as the procedural rights. The amendment also includes a number of clauses dealing with the confederacy and its officials. The loss of national citizenship is possible only under the following circumstances, one there is fraud in the naturalization process, or technically this is not loss of citizenship but rather a voiding of the purported naturalization and a declaration that the immigrant never was a United States citizen.

"Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution." Wikipedia. Wikimedia Foundation, 19 Feb. 2012. Web. 20 Feb. 2012. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thirteenth\_Amendment\_to\_the\_United\_States\_Constitution>.

The thirteenth Amendment was part of the United States Constitution. “This amendment officially outlaws slavery and involuntary servitude” The thirteenth amendment was passed by the senate on April 8, 1864, and by the house on January 32, 1865, and it was adopted on December 6, 1865. This amendment was the first of the three reconstruction Amendments adopted after the American civil war. The thirteenth amendment only punished slave owners If thy threatened or actual physical force towards a slave, or if they threatened or actual state- imposed legal coercion or, fraud or deceit where the servant is a minor, an immigrant or mentally incompetent. The meaning of servitude includes using force, or threat to use force, or the threat of legal coercion to compel a person to work against his or her will. Another close word is forced labor which is a scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause a person to believe they would suffer serious harm or physical restraint if they did not perform such labor or services.

"Primary Documents in American History." *15th Amendment to the Constitution: Primary Documents of American History (Virtual Programs & Services, Library of Congress)*. Web. 20 Feb. 2012. <http://www.loc.gov/rr/program/bib/ourdocs/15thamendment.html>.

The fifteenth amendment “granted African Americans men the right to vote by declaring that right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.” On February 3, 1870 the fifteenth amendment was ratified, but black people wouldn’t realize it for almost a century. The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. The fifteenth amendment is the third of the Reconstruction Amendments. To increase chances of ratification, the amendment was revised in a conference committee to remove any reference by holding office and only prohibited discrimination based on race, color or previous condition of servitude. The reconstruction amendments were important elements in implementing the reconstruction of the American south after the war. This was to transform the country of half slave and half free to one in which the constitutionally guaranteed blessing of liberty would be extended to the entire male populace.

"Causes of the Civil War." *Kentucky Educational Television: Explore Kentucky. Explore the World.* Web. 20 Feb. 2012. <http://www.ket.org/civilwar/causes.html>.

The causes of the civil war were from unfair taxation, states’ rights, and slavery. The economy of the north was very different from the south. Many factories developed in the north, while large cotton plantations developed in the south. But in the south they relied on Slavery to drive their business. Soon after northern factories were producing many of the same goods that the south was and the northern politicians decided to pass heavy taxes on imported goods from Europe so that southern would have to buy goods from the north. All of these taxes made the southerners very angry. From the view of the southerners they felt that the federal government was passing laws, like the import taxes that treated them unfairly. They believed that the states had the right to nullify the federal law passed by the government. In the north their were many different groups of religions and these religion groups worked hard to end slavery in the United States.

"Primary Documents in American History." Emancipation Proclamation: Primary Documents of American History (Virtual Programs & Services, Library of Congress). Web. 20 Feb. 2012. <http://www.loc.gov/rr/program/bib/ourdocs/EmanProc.html>.

The Emancipation proclamation was signed into law by Abraham Lincoln on January 1, 1863. The Emancipation proclamation declared that “all persons held as slaves within any state or designated part of a state, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free.” But the Emancipation proclamation did not fully end slavery; it only just changed the basic character of the civil war. Now without fighting about slavery the waging war was now about fighting to create a new Union without slavery. The Emancipation proclamation was not only about freeing slavery but also allowed the African Americans to join the army and become Union soldiers. Approximately 180,000 African Americans had served in the union army and 18,000 in the navy. But all together the Emanicipation proclamation freed around 50,000 slaves. When the salves were freed the owners of the slaves were not compensated.